(المحتويات **Skills**

First and Second Year Secondary

يشمل كتاب (مهارات الكورس الصيفي) للصفين الأول والثاني الثانوي على: الطرق المثلى والشروح الوافية لأهم أسئلة الامتحان بالصفين الأول والثاني الثانوي.

- 1. Language Enrichment:
 - تنمية المعرفة اللغوية بالفروق اللغوية المختلفة والمرادفات والمعكوسات.
- Confusable words / Synonyms / Antonyms / Important Notes on Parts of Speech + Exercises.
- 2. Grammar Enrichment:
 شرح مختصر لجميع القواعد اللغوية الهامة والتركيز على النقاط الهامة بالقاعدة مع وضع تمارين متدرجة بعد كل قاعدة.
- 3. Reading Comprehension:
 سؤال قطعة الفهم: شرح مستفيض لكيفية التعامل معه وضمان درجته النهائية مع عدد كبير من القطع للتدريب.
- 4. Translation from English into Arabic:
 شرح طرق التعامل مع الترجمة من الإنجليزية إلى العربية مع أمثلة وتمارين على كل نقطة ثم تمارين مجمعة متدرجة.
- 5. Translation from Arabic into English:

 شرح طرق التعامل مع الترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية مع أمثلة وتمارين على كل نقطة ثم تمارين مجمعة متدرجة.

 كلمات هامة للترجمة / تعبيرات هامة للترجمة / قاموس ماي فريند المصغر Mini-dictionary.
- 6. Essay Writing:
- شرح كيفية كتابة المقال مع مجموعة مقالات مكتوبة.
- 7. Email Writing:

- ـ شرح كيفية كتابة رسالة البريد الإلكتروني.
- 8. Fill in the gaps:
 سؤال ملأ الفراغات Fill in the gaps الخاص بالصف الأول الثانوي.
- 9. Al-Azhar Al-Sharif:

 مراجعة لطلاب الأزهر الشريف في الصفين. تشمل جميع الأسئلة التي ترد بامتحان الأزهر.

1 Language Enrichment

A: Confusable words /

Group (1)

_	0		0 0	0
4	d better (had better)		'd rather (would	
á	a long + اسم	صفة بمعنى (طويل	along	ظرف بمعنى (بطول)
á	aboard	علي متن سفينة	abroad	في الخارج
â	ن about	حوالي / تقريبا / ع	about to + مصدر	علي وشك أن
â	accident	حادث تصادم	incident	حدث في قصة
á	act	يؤدى دور تمثيلي	perform	يؤدي (نشاط/فعل)
á	وان بريد إلكتروني address	عنوان منزل أو عن	title / headline	عنوان كتاب أو مقال / عنوان في جريد
á	afraid of + اسم	خائف من	afraid to + مصدر	خائف من أن يفعل شيء
â	aged (at the age of)	في عمر / في سن	in the age of	في عهد - في عصر
â	agree مع شخص	يوافق علي فكرة /	accept	يقبل (دعوة / عرض)
á	alive (م	حى (ليس بعدها اس	living	حي (يأتي بعدها اسم)
â	alone (دة من أحد	بمفرده (دون مساء	lonely	وحيد (شاعر بالوحدة) / منعزل
á	another + اسم مفرد	آخر	other + اسم جمع	آخرون
á	appreciate	يقدر (يحترم)	estimate	يقدر (يحسب - يقيس)
ä	article (کتاب	مقال (في جريدة /	review	مقال نقدى
a	$_{ m as}$ - وظيفة $_{ m as}$ جملة كاملة		+ صفة / اسم +	مثل ضمیر / اسم
ä	as far as	بقدر	as long as	طالما - بشرط
ä	as well as $+ N / V.ing$	بالاضافة الي	as well	أيضا
ä	asleep (~	نائم (ليس بعدها اس	sleeping	نائم (يأتي بعدها اسم)
a	at the end of + اسم	فى نهاية كذا	in the end	في النهاية
á	athletes	رياضيون	athletics	ألعاب القوى
a	award قرسمية	يمنح جائزة / جائز	reward	یکافیء / مکافأة
ł	oad at	سيء في مستوى	bad for	ضار بـ
ł	pase	قاعدة (أساس)	rule	قاعدة (قانون) (لائحة)
	0 (0 0	0

Exercises: Group (1) ?

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. You		better not touch th	nose files. They contain s	secret information.
a. have		b. would		d. will
2. He'd	rather sacrifice l	nis life than see dam	age done to state proper	ty,?
a. wou	ldn't he	b. hadn't he	c. didn't he	d. won't he
3. The .		of the game are quit	e simple. You can follov	v them well.
a. rails			c. bases	
4. He w	on the court case	e and was	damages.	
a. ward	led	b. reworded	c. rewarded	d. awarded
5. The	news was blazed	in	of the newspaper.	
a. title		b. address	c. headline	d. subject
6. Exha	ust fumes are ba	d yo	our health.	
a. on		b. about	c. at	d. for
7. He's	bad	getting along w	ith his fellows.	
a. in		b. at	c. of	d. on
8. Don'	be afraid	admit to	your mistakes.	
a. of		b. from	c. to	d. about
9. My d	aughter wants to	compete in		
a. athle	ete	b. athletics	c. athletes	d. athletic
10. We	will	ultimate respon	nsibility for whatever hap	ppens.
a. agre	e	b. accept	c. approve	d. except
11. A h	ost of musicians	will	at the festival.	
a. act		b. present	c. perform	d. represent
12. Ala	n has two childre	en,		
a. age			c. in the age	
13. Son	nething unusual i	S	. to happen. Be ready for	r that.
a. abou		b. round		d. into
14. He	spent seventeen y	years	an airline pilot.	
a. as		b. like		d. such as
15. A te	acher should ent	ertain		
a. as w		b. well as		d. such well
16. The	mother laid the	bo	by against her.	
a. slee	. •	b. sleep	*	d. a sleep
17. I ha	ve never contem	plated living	I always want to live	e here in my homeland
a. aboa		b. a board		d. a broad
18. Cor	npare your grieve	es with	men's and they w	ill seem less.
a. othe	rs	b. other	c. another	d. other's
19. I'm	so busy, I'd reall	y	any help I could ge	et.
a. estir	nate	b. appreciate	c. measure	d. count
20. We	felt exhausted by	y our walk	the beach.	
a. a lor	ıg	b. a length	c. long	d. along

B: Synonyms

•		
The word	English Arabic	The word English Arabic
ability	capacity قُدرة	expensive costly / pricey غالي الثمن
access	reach وصول	extravagant wasteful مبذر - مسرف
account	consideration اعتبار	false fake مزیف
accuse of	charge with يتهم بـ	fast swift / speedy / rapid سريع
achieve	accomplish / attain يحقق	feed nourish يُطعم
achievement	attainment / accomplishment	fight combat یکافح - یحارب
act	يتصرف behave	finally ultimately / eventually في النهاية
admit	confess يعترف	fire sack / dismiss يفصل من العمل
adolescent	مراهق teenager	fluent eloquent طَلِق - فصيح
affinity	attraction انجذاب	flying aviation الطيران
aggravate	annoy يضايق	foolishness stupidity غباء - حمق
agreement	موافقة consent	for instance for example على سبيل المثال
allege	يدعى - يزعم claim	foretell predict / forecast / foresee يتنبأ
alleviate	relieve يخفف	gadget appliance / machine جهاز
alter / amend	modify / change يغير - يعدل	giant gigantic / immense / titanic عملاق
altitudes	heights مرتفعات	gorgeous wonderful / awesome رائع
amazement	astonishment دهشة	grasp understand يفهم
amazing	astonishing / astounding مُذهل	havoc damage / destruction دمار - خراب
ambition	aspiration الطموح	herbivore plant-eater آکل نباتات
amount	quantity کمیة	illness disease / ailment / sickness مرض
anger	fury / wrath	improve enhance / upgrade
antiquities	artifacts - آثار	infectious contagious معدي
appalling	very bad سيء جدا	instantly immediately / at once في الحال
arguable	questionable مثير للجدل	instill implant يغرس
aspirations	أهداف ـ مساعي	irritated annoyed / agitated متضایق
assault	attack بهاجم	liberate emancipate
available	obtainable متاح	major basic / main / essential / chief أساسي
<u> </u>		

Exercises on Synonyms

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: 1. Another meaning for the verb "attack" is a. assault b. insulate c. isolate d. insult 2. "It is arguable which way is quicker." The word "arguable" means a. regrettable b. incredible c. questionable d. movable 3. The synonym of "flying" is "...." b. deprivation d. nomination a. deviation c. aviation 4. To "foretell" means to b. protect a. prevent c. permit d. predict 5. "The captain looked shocked at this levity but complied." He finally a. refused b. obeyed c. rejected d. objected 6. "She feels a strong affinity for him." The word "affinity" means b. cavity c. hatred d. detest a. attraction 7. "She got fired from her first job." She was a. employed b. appointed c. dismissed d. attacked 8. Another word for "infectious" is "....." b. massive a. notorious c. contagious d. vulnerable 9. "Cigarette smoking used to be commoner among affluent people." Affluent means b. wealthy d. destitute a. nervy c. clumsy 10. "We must arouse them to fight with enemies." Another word for "arouse" is b. dissuade c. amount d. evoke a. valve 11. "A courageous foe is better than a cowardly friend." A "foe" is a/an a. enemy b. courage c. companion d. company 12. "Be wary of strangers who offer you a ride." The word "wary" means b. restless c. careful d. usual a. careless 13. "Poverty had declined during his presidency." To "decline" means to b. increase d. enhance a. decrease c. go up 14. "There is no substitute for hard work." A "substitute" is a/an b. place c. alternative a. community 15. "The floods left thousands of people destitute." They left the people b. deprived a. wealthy d. safe 16. The synonym of "traditional" is "....." a. fashionable b. modern c. conventional 17. "In the distance was a solitary building." It stood b. indoors a. neighbourly c. alone d. alike

C: Antonyms

The word	Meaning	The antonym	Meaning
ability	القدرة	disability	الإعاقة
ability	قدرة	inability	عدم القدرة
about	تقريبا	exactly	بالضبط
above	فوق	below	أسفل
abundance	و فر ة	lack	نقص
accept	يقبل	reject / refuse	یر ف <i>ض</i>
accuse	يتهم	acquit	يبرئ
add	يُضيف	remove	يُزيل
admire	ب خخت	despise	يحتقر
admit	يعترف	deny	ينكر
advance	يتقدم	retreat	يتقهقر - يتراجع
advantages	مميزات	disadvantages	عيوب
alive	علي قيد الحياة	dead	میت
ancestors	أسلاف / أجداد	descendants	أحفاد
announce	يُعلن	conceal	يُخفي
appoint	يُرضي	disappoint	يُحبط
approve (of)	يوافق علي / يستحسن	disapprove (of)	لا يوافق علي
at most	علي الأكثر	at least	علي الأقل
attached	متصل	detached	منفصل
available	متاح ـ متوافر ـ فاضىي	unavailable	غير متاح او متوافر - مشغول
ban	يَحْظُر - يَمْنَع	allow - permit	يسمح - يدع
beginning	بداية	ending	نهاية
brave	شجاع	cowardly	جبان
breathe in	يشهق	breathe out	يزفر
break a record	يحطم الرقم القياسي	miss a record	يفشل في تحطيم الرقم القياسي

D: Important Notes on parts of Speech ملاحظات هامة عن أجزاء الكلام

: أسماء جمع شاذة Irregular plural nouns

1		0	0		0	0	0	
	man	رجل	men C	رجاا	datum	أحد البيانات	data	بيانات
	woman	امرأة	women	نساء	stadium	إستاد رياضي	stadiums / stadia	استادات رياضية
	tooth	سنة	teeth 2	أسنار	medium	وسيط/وسيلة	media C	وسائط / وسائل
	foot	قدم	feet	أقدام	bacterium	بكتريا	bacteria	بكتريا
	goose	إوزة	geese	الإوز	criterion	معيار	criteria	معايير
	oasis	واحة	oases	واحا	phenomen	ظاهرة on	phenomena	ظواهر
	crisis	أزمة	ت crises	أزما	quiz	اختبار	quizzes	اختبارات
	basis	أساس	bases	أسسر	fungus	فطر	fungi	فطريات
	analysis	تحليل	analyses کت	تحليا	stimulus	حافز / مثير	stimuli	حوافز / مثيرات
	mouse	فأر (حيوان)	mice (حيوانات)	فئراز	vita	الذات	vitae	الذات
	mouse	فارة (كمبيوتر)	mouses (کمبیوتر)	فارة	formula	fo صيغة	rmulae / formu	las صيغ
	OX	ثور	oxen	ثيرار	index	فهرس	ndices / indexe	فهارس s
	child	طفل	children 2	أطفاا	appendix	apper ملحق	ndices / appendix	es ملاحق
		\sim	\sim		\circ	$\overline{}$	\sim	

2. Nouns whose singular is the same as the plural أسماء مفردها هو نفس جمعها:

0	0	0 0	0
deer	غزال / غزلان	.	خروف / خرفان
craft	ناقلة / ناقلات	fish / fish (fishes)	سمكة / سمك
crossroads	مفترق الطرق / مفترقات الطرق	means	وسيلة / وسائل
species	فصيلة / فصائل	series	سلسلة / سلاسل
	^		0

3. Important Nouns to study well : أسماء هامة يجب دراستها جيدا

0	0	0 0	0
people	الناس (جمع)	machines	آلات (جمع)
the people	الشعب (مفرد / جمع)	machinery	آلات (مفرد)
peoples	الشعوب (جمع)	jewellery	مجو هرات (مفرد)
cloth	القماش (مفرد)	jewels	جواهر (جمع)
clothing	الملبس (مفرد)	a number of	عدد من (جمع)
clothes	ملابس (جمع)	the number of	عدد (مفرد)
damage	تلف (لا تعد)	statistics	الإحصاءات (جمع)
damages	. /	accommodation	الإقامة (لا تعد)
\sim		\circ	

:أدوات التجزئة Partitives

0	0	0 0	0
a pair of boots	حذاء برقبة	a cup of (tea / water / coffee)	كوب من
a pair of socks	الجورب	a bag of (flour / rice)	جوال من
a pair of gloves	القفاز (الجوانتي)	a bar of (chocolate/soap)	قطعة من
a pair of pliers	بنسة	a grain of sand	حبة من الرمل
a pair of shoes	حذاء	a glass of (water/lemonade)	زجاجة من
a pair of trousers	بنطلون	a bottle of (milk/oil/vinegar)	زجاجة من
a pair of pants	بنطلون	a loaf of bread	ر غيف من الخبز
a pair of scissors	مقص	a slice of (bread/meat/cake)	شريحة من
a pair of binoculars	المنظار	a lump of sugar / coal	قطعة من
a pair of shorts	الشورت	a spoonful of sugar / tea	ملعقة من
a sheet of paper	فرخ من الورق	a tin of (beans / sardine)	علبة من
a packet of paper	رزمة من الورق	a packet of cigarettes	علبة من السجائر
a jar of (jam / honey)	مرطبان من	a ball of string	بكرة من الخيط
a tube of toothpaste	أنبوب من	a tube of shaving cream	أنبوب من كريم الحلاقة
a box of matches	علبة كبريت	a piece of (cloth / clothes) بس	قطعة من القماش / الملا
	0	\mathbf{O}	()

5. Words that end in (s) but singular:

П	0	0		O	O	0
	mathematics	الرياضيات	economics	علم الاقتصاد	electronics	الالكترونيات
	physics	الفيزياء	linguistics	علم اللغويات	politics	علم السياسة
	statistics	علم الإحصاء	diabetes	مرض السكر	gymnastics	ألعاب الجمانزيوم
	measles	الحصبة	classics	علم الكلاسيكيات	athletics	ألعاب القوي
	diabetes	مرض السكر	genetics	علم الوراثة	hydroponics	الزراعة في الماء
				_		_

6. Nouns that are countable and uncountable depending :الأسماء التي تعتبر تعد ولا تعد اعتمادا علي المعني المقصود on the meaning

O	0		O .
countable	المعني المعدود meaning	uncountable	المعني الغير معدود meaning
الكلمة	المعني	الكلمة	المعني
an experience	موقف	experience	خبرة
a light	وسيلة إشعال	light	الضوء
a time	مرة	time	الموقت
a wood	غابة صغيرة	wood	الخشب
a paper	جريدة	paper	الورق
a glass	زجاجة	glass	الزجاج
a coffee	كوب من القهوة	coffee	البن / مشروب القهوة

crowded (congested) with	مزدحم ب	aware of / conscious of	مدرك (واع) لـ
angry/annoyed/furious with	متضایق من شخص an	gry/annoyed/furious about / at	متضايق من شيء
shocked at / by	مصدوم بـ	short of	ينقصه
incapable of	غير قادر علي	unhappy about	غير سعيد من
attached to	ملتصق إلي	keen on	متحمس لــ
curious about	شغوف علي	harmful to	ضار بــ
fond of / crazy about	مغرم ب	scared of / frightened of	خائف من
mad about / fascinated by	مولع ب	afraid of / terrified of	
impressed by / with	منبهر ب		
ashamed of / about	خجلان من	satisfied with	راضي (قانع) بــ
based on	معتمد علي	worthy of	يستحق / جدير ب
based in	مقيم في	suitable for	مناسب ل
serious about	جاد بشأن	rid of	خالي من
involved in	متورط في	involved with	متورط مع
involved / soaked / engaged in	am ^{منهمك في}	azed / astonished / surprised at	مندهش من t / by
ready for	جاهز /مستعد لـ	related to	متعلق بــــ
sufficient in	كفء في	jealous of	غيور من
grateful for	ممنون لشيء	faithful to	مخلص لـــ
grateful to	ممنون لشخص	guilty of	متهم بـــ
late for	متأخر علي	close to	قریب من
confident of	واثق من	engaged to	مخطوب لــ
obvious to	واضح لـ	opposed to	مخالف لــ
dressed in		sorry for	حزين علي شخص
dressed with	مخلوط ب	sorry about	آسف علي شيء
successful in	ناجح في	similar to	مشابه لــــ
dependent on	معتمد علي	shy of	مكسوف من
independent of	مستقل عن	stuffed with	محشو بـــ
indebted to	مدین لــــ	composed of	مكون من
susceptible (exposed) to	معرض لـ	rude (impolite) to	وقح مع
convicted of / condemned to	مدان بــــ	good to / kind to	عطوف علي
generous to	کریم مع	mean to	حقير مع
good / excellent / wonderful /	ی brilliant at	bad / hopeless / aw: جيد (متميز) في	سيء في ful at
familiar with	ملم بـــ	rich in	غني بــ
	تانو ي	رس الصيفي والمهارات - الصفين الاول والتأتي ال	11) ماى نيو فريند ـ الكو

22. Verbs that describe change الأفعال التي تصف التحول:

00-00	- PA - P	3	- PA - PA	- 200	-3	- 500 - 500	00000
go blind	يصاب بالعمى	go	crazy	لاب بالجنون	يص	go hungry	يجوع
go wrong	يتلف	go	insane	لاب بالجنون	يص	go rotten	يتعفن
go bad	يسوء	go	stale	نمر	يسذ	go bald	يصاب بالصلع
go mad	يصاب بالجنون	go	fine (go well	ِ علي ما يرام (يسير	go deaf	يصاب بالصمم
get better	يتحسن	ge	t ill	يمرض	ge	t mad / get crazy	يصاب بالجنون
get cold	يبرد	ge	t depressed	يكتئب	ge	et rare / get scarce	يصبح نادر
get hot	يسخن / يحتر	ge	صفة مقارنة + t	يتحول	ge	et angry / get upset	يغضب
get dark	تظلم	ge	t worried	يصبح قلق	ge	et fit	يصبح لائق بدنيا
get worse	يصبح أسوأ	ge	t tired	يتعب / ينهك			
turn red / w	hite الألوان	مع	turn pale	ىبح شاحب	يص	turn lawyer	يصبح محامي
turn violent	بح عنیف	يص	turn gold	ىبح بلون الذهب	يص	turn Muslim	يسلم
turn sour	ىبح لاذع	يص	turn thirty	ل لسن الثلاثين	يص	turn salty	يصبح مالحا
fall asleep	به النعاس	يغلا	fall dead	ت	يمو	fall fainted	يغمي عليه
fall silent	ىمت	يص	fall ill	ۣۻ	يمر	fall in love	يقع في غرام
grow older	ر في السن	یکب	grow bored	اب بالملل	يص	grow rich	يصبح غني
grow dark	ق / يظلم	يغم	grow strong	ىبح أقو <i>ي</i>	يص	grow up	یکبر
grow lighte	بح أخف r	يص	grow ripe	ىىج	ينض	come true	يتحقق
come right	ت صوابه	يثبد	come false	ت زیفه	يثبد	come loose	يتفكك

23 Confusable Verbs أفعال متداخلة:

A. make:

make a plan	يقدم خطة	make a gesture	يصدر تعبير بوجهه
make + مبلغ	یکسب (مبلغ)	make mistakes	يقوم بأخطاء
make an attempt	يقوم بمحاولة	make a promise	يقدم وعد
make criticism	يقوم بالنقد	make fun (an ass / a fool) of	يسخر من
make a suggestion	يقدم اقتراح	make a choice	يقوم باختيار
make an excuse	يقدم عذر	make a profit	يحقق ربح
make (take) notes on	يدون ملاحظات على	make a loss	يحق خسارة
make a start	يبدأ	make a bed	يرتب الفراش

100	take in	يأوي / يفهم / يمتص / يخدع	take place	يحدث
	take after	يشبه	take part in	يشارك في
	take to	يحب بشده / يدمن	take care of	يعتني بــ
	take <mark>up</mark>	يشغل (حيز / وظيفة) / يبدأ في تعلم هواية	take back	ينسحب
	take over	يتولى المسئوليه	take back	یسترد / یستعید
	take on		take away / out / off	يزيل
1				

B. put:

1:				
	Phrasal verb	Meaning in Arabic	Phrasal verb	Meaning in Arabic
	put it on / put or	يتظاهر / يرتدى	put forward	یقترح / پرشح
	put on (weight)	يزداد وزن	put together	یکون / یشکل
	put off	يؤجل / يطفئ (النور)	put aside	يتوقف عن شيء (يلقيه جانبا)
	put (someone) o	ينفر off	put (money) aside	يوفر / يدخر (مالا)
	put up	یشید / یرفع	put back	يستبدل
	put away	يسجن / يضع في المكان المعتاد	put in for a job	يتقدم لوظيفة
	put up with	يتحمل/ يطيق – يسامح	put down	يدون
	put out (يطفئ (نار) / ينشر (كتاب / ألبوم	be put out	متضايق
		1344134413441344134		

C. look:

Phrasal verb	Meaning in Arabic	Phrasal verb	Meaning in Arabic
look for	يبحث عن	look after	يعتني بـ
look into	يفحص / يدقق النظر في	look out	يحترس
look up to / شخص /]	يحترم up شخص look	look on / upon	يفكر في
look up	يحسن / ينظر لأعلي	look over	يفحص / يراجع
ى up كلمة look	يبحث عن معني كلمة في قاموس	look through	يفحص
look down to شخص	يحتقر down شخص look /	look by	يمر ب
look forward to	يتطلع إلى	look like	يشبه
look at	ينظر إلى	look out of	يطل من
look on	يطل علي	look ahead	يخطط للمستقبل
	5# 19# 19# 19# 19#		

D. wear:

ì	sout the out the out the out	and and the me are and the me	- Brown - Brown - Brown - Library		-
	Phrasal verb	Meaning in Arabic	Phrasal verb	Meaning in Arabic	
	wear down	ينهك / يضعف بالهجوم أو الإقناع	wear away نزمن	يتلف / يجعله يختفي بعد فترة من اا	
	wear off	يزول	wear (شيء) out	يبلي شيء	
	wear on	يمر الوقت ببطء	wear (شخص) out	يجعل الشخص متعبا جدا	
		الناتوي	مهارات - الصفين الأول والناسي	13 ماى نيو فريند ـ الكورس الصيفي وال	

Exercises on Parts (22-24)

Choose the correct answer:

1. If you	worried, you won'	t be able to do well.	
	b. turn		d. fall
2. The surgeon			
	b. made		
3. He got			
a. promoted			d. skates
4. On New Year's Eve I	usually	a party, which is alv	ways chaotic
a. give	b. take	c. play	d. drain
5. A child		_	-
	b. made		d. got
6. Have you			1 ,
	b. made		d. spent
7. Honest people never	1	. Ites.	d in outing
a. tell 8. "I'm going to	D. Say	"The feeling's mutual"	d. inquire
a. lose			d. go missin
9. Smoking	harm to healt	h	d. go missing
a. makes			d. goes
10. She shut her eyes and			
a. failed			d. fell
11. The best way to			
a. lose	b. miss	c. pay	d. gain
12. The carpenters		* *	
•	b. sawed	•	d. sewn
13. I so			
	b. sowed	•	d. sawed
			u. saweu
14. She			
	b. sown		
15. The traffic laws don'	t	effect until the end of th	e year.
a. have	b. give	c. play	d. take
16. I my	coat behind the doc	or.	
a. hanged	b. hung	c. hangs	d. hugged
17. Science	_		
a. gives		c. plays	d. makes
18. When will the plane			
	b. off		d. down
a. over		c. on	u. uowii
19. Another meaning for			1 00
a. down	b. up	c. away	d. off
20. She is ill in hospital	and will	an operation tomorr	ow.
a. have	b. make	c. do	d. perform

(2) Grammar Enrichment

1. The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

١) الاثبات: يتكون من التصريف الأول للفعل بإضافة (s / es / ies) للفعل إذا كان الفاعل مفرد (He / She / It).

- * The sun rises in the east. * We get energy from rocks under the earth.
- * They don't often help me.
- ۲) النفي: يتكون من (مصدر + don't / doesn't).
- * Does Ali usually play the guitar?
- ٣) السؤال: يتكون من (مصدر + فاعل + do / does)

المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من (am / is / are + P.P)

- * Pollution is often reduced by planting more trees.
- * Our food isn't prepared at home.

* الكلمات الدالة على المضارع البسيط:

- * usually / always / sometimes / often / occasionally / never / rarely = hardly = seldom = scarcely = barely / iegularly / frequently منبرأ ما - غالباً ما / regularly / frequently نادرا / generally / every / each لم يعد no longer / حينما / weekly / monthly / yearly / in (winter/ summer) / whenever لم يعد - تستخدم الكلمات الدالة على المضارع البسيط قبل جميع الأفعال عدا (V. to be) أي(am/is/are).
- * Samy is always late for the first lecture.
- * Samy always comes late.

الحالات التي يستخدم فيها زمن المضارع البسيط:

- التعبير عن الحقائق العامة والعادات والروتين اليومي والأحداث التي سوف تحدث في المستقبل حسب جدول زمني.
- * Amr usually has lunch at the office. * My plane takes off at 8 tomorrow morning.

Exercises on Present Simple Tense

b. always is coming c. comes always



Choose the correct answer:

- 1. My room every morning by the maid.
 - a. is cleaned
- b. cleaned
- c. cleans
- d. is cleaning

- 2. The earth round the sun.
 - a. has gone
- b. is going
- c. is gone
- d. goes

- 3. My brother judo and so do I.
- a. practices
- b. practise
- c. is practicing
- d. has practised

- 4. Salwa to work late.
 - a. always come

- d. always comes

a. is speaking

- 5. English in most tourist offices around the world.
- d. spoken
- 6. When she was young, she usually milk before sleeping.
- b. speaks
- c. is spoken

- a. drinks
- b. drink
- c. drank
- d. was drinking
- 7. We often compositions in our English classes.

- a. are writing
- b. write
- c. writing
- d. are written

- 8. My friend Talal from Saudi Arabia. a. is coming
 - b. come
- c. is come
- d. comes

15) ماى نيو فريند ـ الكورس الصيفي والمهارات ـ الصفين الأول والثاني الثانوي

2. The Present Continuous Tense زمن المضارع المستمر

* المبنى للمعلوم:

- () الاثبات: يتكون من (am / is / are + V.ing). * Maya is playing tennis at the moment.
- * Mona is free. She isn't studying. ۲) النفي: يتكون من (am / is / are + not + V.ing).
- ٣) السؤال: يتكون من (V.ing + فاعل + v.ing). * Are they sleeping now?

(am / is / are + being + P.P) المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

* The computer is being repaired today.

* My car isn't being washed now.

* الكلمات الدالة على المضارع المستمر:

* now / just now / right now / at the moment / at present / presently / still / look / listen / be careful / take care / today / this evening / tonight / this week / this month / this year. - يمكن استخدام زمن المضارع المستمر مع كلمات مثل (always / constantly) عند التعبير عن الضيق والشكوي.

* People are <u>always</u> complaining about the high cost of living.

الحالات التي يستخدم فيها زمن المضارع المستمر:

- أحداث تحدث الآن وقت الكلام / أحداث مستمرة لفترة مؤقتة / أحداث مستقبلية مرتبة.

* I can't see you now. I'm revising for the test.
* Samira is taking seven exams this term.

* We are travelling to London tomorrow. It's arranged.

Exercises on the Present Continuous Tense

Choose the correct answer:

- 1. Is Mr. Jones working in the office till this very late hour? b. still a. already d. just
- 2. Look! The tree in the garden
 - b. is being watered c. has been watered d. are being watered a. is watered
- 3. You can't come in at the moment. We the shop decorated.
- a. have had b. will have c. are having d. have had
- 4. I the doctor next week. a. see b. am seeing d. have seen c. saw
- 5. She a shower at the moment.
 - b. is having a. has c. has got d. have
- 6. Look, she for her lost pen.
 - a. looks b. is looking c. look d. looking
- 7. Look, they silently.
- a. are reading b. read c. have read d. were reading
- 8. I can't see you now. I for the test.
 - b. revise a. have revised c. was revising d. am revising
- 9. At the moment, I research on a computer program.
- b. did a. am doing d. was doing
- 10. We to London tomorrow as arranged.
- a. would travel b. travel c. are travelling d. travelled

/ الأفعال التي لا تستخدم في أزمنة مستمرة 3. Non-action verbs

* تُستخدم هذه الأفعال في أزمنة بسيطة وليست في أزمنة مستمرة وبالتالي فهي تستخدم في المضارع البسيط وليس المستمر حتى وإن كانت الجملة تستلزم وجود مضارع مستمر. * هذه الأفعال تشمل: (یکون – be): * Mona is busy right now. Not: Mona is being busy right now. hear / see / taste / smell / feel / appear / seem / sound / look :senses / أفعال الحواس / hear / see * This salad tastes salty. Not: This salad is tasting salty. mean / remember / forget / realize / recognize / think / believe / know / suppose أفعال التفكير: understand / imagine / doubt / suspect / consider / regard / guess * What does this word mean? Not: What is this word meaning? agree / disagree / promise / astonish / surprise / impress / deny فعال التواصل: 3 افعال التواصل: * I don't agree with you. Not: I am not agreeing with you. want / need / like / love / dislike / hate / prefer / appreciate / أفعال العاطفة: / wish / detest = despise / desire/ fear / envy * Scientists want to find a cure for cancer. Not: Scientists are wanting to find possess = own = have = have got / belong to أفعال الملكية: * Now I own a big house. Not: Now I am owning a big house. cost / care / owe / exist / concern / consist / contain / include / involve / depend / افعال أخرى: / V deserve / admire / forgive / intend / measure / remain / hold * My job involves meeting lots of people. Not: My job is involving meeting lots of people.

Exercises on Non-action Verbs

* لاحظ جيداً أن: يمكن أن تكون نفس الأفعال مؤقتة، وبالتالي تأتي في زمن المضارع المستمر, إذا حملت معان أخرى:

Choose the correct answer:

* Samy is seeing the dentist tomorrow.

* She is thinking about something important at the moment.

1.	Ali	the doctor to	onight.	
	a. sees	b. see	c. seeing	d. is seeing
2.	This car used to be my	y uncle's, but it	to m	e now.
	a. is belonging	b. belong	c. are belonging	d. belongs
3.	This food	delicious.		
	a. is tasting	b. taste	c. tastes	d. tasting
4.	I don't like orange. I .	red.		
	a. am preferring	b. prefer	c. have preferred	d. prefers
5.	My uncle	drivi	ing in big cities.	
	a. don't enjoy	b. isn't enjoying	c. doesn't enjoy	d. not enjoying
6.	He's very pessimistic.	He always	the worst is g	going to happen.
	a. is thinking	b. thinks	c. think	d. thinking
7.	Samy	to have his dinne	r now.	
	a. want	b. wanting	c. is wanting	d. wants

سيعرض سامى نفسه على طبيب الأسنان غداً

يفكر في / وليس / يعتقد

13. Causative : have and get التعبير عن السببية

أولاً: السببية في المبني للمعلوم:

تعني أن يقوم شخص بجعل (السماح لـ) (إجبار) (الطلب من) (إقناع) شخص آخر أن يفعل شيئاً ما:

(تعني: يجعل) مصدر الفعل + مفعول + bave + فاعل (تعني: يجعل) مصدر الفعل + to + مفعول + get + فاعل * نستخدم فيها الصيغ التالية: أو لاً: صيغ أساسية:

The teacher had us do some extra work today.

* The teacher got us to do extra work.

(تعني: يجعل) مصدر الفعل + مفعول + make + فاعل (تعني: يسمح) مصدر الفعل + مفعول + الحا + فاعل (تعني: يجعل) مصدر الفعل + to + مفعول + cause + فاعل

- She made her sister follow her instructions as if she were a child.
- * I let them take as much money as possible.
- What caused you to change your mind?

ثانياً: السببية في المبني للمجهول:

* تعني أن يتم عمل (فعل) شيء ما عن طريق شخص آخر وليس عن طريقنا:
* نستخدم فيها الصيغ التالية:

(تعني: يحصل علي) + P.P + مفعول + bave + فاعل (تعني: يحصل علي) + P.P + مفعول + get + فاعل

* I had my hair cut yesterday.

(لست أنا من قام بقص شعري)

* We will get our car repaired at the mechanic's.

(لسنا نحن من سيصلح السيارة بل الميكانيكي)

Exercises on Causative

Choose the correct answer:

- 1. He went to the barber's to his hair cut.
 - a. take
- b. do
- c. have

- d. make
- 2. Please, don't shout at her. You'll only her cry.
 - a. make

- b. cause
- c. allow

- d. get
- 3. I hope the kidnappers will the hostages go.
 - a. allow

- b. force
- c. permit
- d. let

- 4. I yesterday.
 - a. had my teeth checked

b. had checked my teeth

c. checked my teeth

- d. had my teeth were checked
- 5. Before the meeting, the manager always gets the reports
 - a. to type
- b. type
- c. typing
- d. typed

الأفعال الناقصة 18. Modals

Modal verbs of necessity, prohibition and lack of necessity الأفعال الناقصة المعبرة عن الضرورة, التحريم وعدم الضرورة.

_	رة في المضارع:	الضرو 🕦 الضرو
صيغة الفعل	O O O O الاستخدام	المعني
You + must + مصدر	a warm invitation دعوة حارة	أدعوك إلي
مصدر + must + فاعل	a strong reminder انكير a rule ماعدة a law قانون a regulation الإلزام obligation أمر an order الأئحة a direct command مشاعر قوية strong feelings مشاعر قوية strong advice منيات strong advice أمنيات	يجب أن
	necessary هام وضروري	
مصدر + have to + فاعل جمع	الضرورة (في المضارع)	يضطر أن
مصدر + has to + فاعل مفرد	إلزام (ليس للفرد اختيار) /التزام بقوانين وقواعد	یـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
مصدر + need to + فاعل جمع	الضرورة (في المضارع)	يحتاج أن
مصدر + needs to + فاعل مفرد	شيء يجب فعله (ضروري)	يحتج ان
* You must come and see us * We must buy souvenirs for * We must follow traffic rule * I must work hard for the ex * You must wash your hands * We have to go to school ex * I have no money - I need to	our friends here. es. القانون - الأئحة - أمر مباشر) القانون - الأئحة - أمر مباشر	(ليا) (اليا

		•	_	_	
	صدر + don't have to + فاعل جمع	does + فاعل مفرد / مص	n't have to + J	مصدر	ليس مضطر أن
	صدر + don't need to + فاعل جمع	does + فاعل مفرد / مص	n't need to +	مصدر	ليس مضطر أن
	مصدر $t+needn't+$ فاعل	_			ليس مضطر أن
Н		0	O	O	0

* Mona doesn't have to work today because it is a holiday.

I don't need to buy a new pen. I've already got one.

You needn't buy sugar. I have already bought some.

٣. الضرورة في الماضي:

	O	0	0	
مصدر + had to + فاعل				اضطر أن
مصدر + needed to + فاعل	_			اضطر أن

Yesterday I had to take a taxi home because it was raining.

Mona needed to revise well last night. It was necessary for today's exam.

٤) عدم الضرورة في الماضي:

П	0	0	
	مصدر + didn't have to + فاعل	لشيء لأنه لم يكن ضروري)	لم يضطر أن (لم أفعل هذا ا
	+ needn't + have + P.P.	يء رغم أنه لم يكن ضروري)	لم يضطر أن (فعلت هذا الش

I didn't have to buy more bread. We already have a lot. (I didn't buy bread.)

19) ماى نيو فريند ـ الكورس الصيفي والمهارات ـ الصفين الأول والثاني الثانوي

21. Omission of (If)

. يمكن استخدام الروابط التالية بدلاً من (if) للتعبير عن الشرط وبشكل خاص في الحالتين الشرطيتين الصفرية والأولى. on (the) condition that فقط لو only if provided (that) as long as / so long as in case (that) / in the event (that) providing (that) You can borrow my pen as long as you give it back. On condition that (If) you come on time, you will be able to meet the manager. * If (As long as) keep this promise, I will never suspect you again. ٢. يمكن استخدام الروابط التالية بدلاً من (if) للتعبير عن الشرط وبشكل خاص في الحالة الثانية والحالة الثالثة: لو افترضنا (أن) لو تخيلنا (أن) supposing (that) imagine (that) Supposing/ Imagine (that) you found a job in Cairo, what would you do? Supposing/Imagine (that) you had found the bag of money, what would you have done? unless / except if) تعنيان (إذا لم) ويُستخدما بنفس الطريقة التي تُستخدم بها (if). لكن من الخطأ أن تكون الجملة التابعة لهما منفية. (يمكن استخدامهما في جميع الحالات الشرطية). * فأنت تستطيع أن تقول: Unless you study hard, you will fail. * لكنك لا تستطيع أن تقول: Unless you don't study hard, you will fail. 4. in (the) case of / in the event of + V.ing / اسم: * تُستخدم في: جميع الحالات الشرطية. * تعنى: (في حالة). . المنظر الطبيعي <u>In case of</u> travelling by train, you will enjoy the scenery المنظر الطبيعي * In case of emergency, call 122. In the event of playing well, you will win the game. 5. but for / without + V.ing / اسم: * تُستخدم في: جميع الحالات الشرطية. * تعنى: (لولا / بدون). * But for his poverty, he would be happy. Without having a big villa, he wouldn't give a party every week. -0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-6. if it weren't for + V.ing / اسم: * تُستخدم في: الحالة الشرطية الثانية فقط * تعنى: (لولا / بدون). If it weren't for her wealth, he wouldn't marry her. If it weren't for his bad behavior, he wouldn't be punished. * تُستخدم في: الحالة الشرطية الثالثة فقط. 7. if it hadn't been for + V.ing/إسم: * تعنى: (لولا / بدون). If it hadn't been for the rescuers' efforts, I would have died. If it hadn't been for your help, I would have got into trouble. * تُستخدم في: الحالتين الشرطيتين الأولى والثانية. 8. should + فاعل +

* If Mona arrives early, we'll go shopping. = Should Mona arrive early, we'll go shopping.

* If he knew French, he wou	ld speak to the touris	st. = Should he know Fren	ch, he would
در + not + فاعل + should	بن الأولي والثانية.	* تُستخدم في: الحالتين الشرطيتي	* تعنى: (اذا لم).
* If Ali doesn't study hard, h		Ali not study hard, he wil	l fail.
9. were + فاعل + saget :		* تُستخدم في: الحالة الشرطية	* تعني: (اذا كان).
* If I were rich, I would set u	up a charity. = Were	I rich, I would set up a cha	arity.
* If she were a doctor, she w	•	ere she a doctor, she would	l save you.
:مصدر to + فاعل + were	الثانية فقط.	* تُستخدم في: الحالة الشرطية	* تعني: (اذا).
* If he worked hard, he would	ld be successful. = W	Vere he to work hard, he w	ould
* If the volcano erupted, we	would leave quickly.		
:مفعول + فاعل + had :			* تعني: (اذا كان لديه).
* If I had enough money, I w	would lend you. = Had	d I enough money, I woul	d lend you.
12. had + فاعل + P.P:	هُ التالتهُ فقط.	* تُستخدم في: الحالة الشرطي	<u>* تعني:</u> (اذا).
* If I had gone to the party, I	I would have met my	friends. = Had I gone to t	he party, I
* not + P.P:	ية الثالثة فقط.	* تُستخدم في: الحالة الشرط	* تعني: (اذا لم).
* If Ola hadn't revised well,	she would have faile	ed. = Had Ola not revised	well, she would
- D-		Ominaian af /T	C
Ex	ercises on	Omission of (I	f)
Choose the correct answ		Omission of (I	f)
	ver:	·	f)
Choose the correct answ	ver:	. floods.	d. would have
Choose the correct answ 1. Had it rained so heavily	wer: , we	. floods. c. would have had	
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Choose the correct answar. 1. Had it rained so heavily a. wouldn't have had be considered as wouldn't stop be considered as If it didn't stop be considered as In case of be considered as tells be considered as It rain a. Unless be considered as If be considered as If be considered as It in your part of the correct answar. Choose the correct answar. I trained so heavily as would be considered as It rained as It rained as It in your part of the correct answar.	wer: , we b. may have we won't be able to b. Should it stop g hard, he would have b. Provided me the truth, I'd forg b. tell d early yesterday, h b. If heavily, I'd stay in b. Should roper plan, he would b. Unless position, I would according to the stay in c. If	. floods. c. would have had ofinish the game. c. If it stopped we got high marks. c. As long as give him. c. told he could have attended the c. Hadn't doors. c. If ldn't waste his time. c. Were except the offer. c. Had	d. would have d. Unless it stops d. Without d. to tell ne conference. d. Unless d. Providing

24. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

- Degrees of equality, comparative and superlative:

درجات التساوى والمقارنة والتفضيل:

١. الدرجة الأولى (التساوى وعدم التساوى في صفة ما):

في هذه الدرجة نستخدم الصفة الخام (الصفة الأصلية) كما يلي.

١. للتعبير عن التساوى في صفة بين عنصرين:

فاعل آخر + as + صفة (قصيرة / طويلة) + be + as + فاعل . فاعل آخر + as + اسم (an) + a طويلة) + be + as + فاعل فاعل + be (have) + the same + اسم + as + فاعل اسم + be (have) + the same + فاعل آخر and فاعل



- * Mona is as tall (beautiful) as her mother (is).
- * Ali is as good a player as his brother.
- * Ahmed is (has) the same height as Alaa. = Ahmed and Alaa are (have) the same height.

٢. للتعبير عن عدم التساوى في صفة بين عنصرين:

. فاعل آخر + as + صفة (قصيرة / طويلة) + be not + as / so + فاعل فاعل آخر + as + اسم + be not (not have) + the same + فاعل اسم + be not (not have) + the same + فاعل آخر and فاعل.



- * The film isn't as / so nice (interesting) as the book.
- * Mona isn't (doesn't have) the same weight as her mother.
- * Mona and her mother aren't (don't have) the same weight.

٢. الدرجة الثانية (المقارنة) Comparative:

- في هذه الدرجة نستخدم درجة المقارنة من الصفة لنقوم بعمل مقارنة بين عنصرين كما يلي:

. فاعل آخر + er + than + صفة قصيرة + be + فاعل فاعل آخر + than + صفة طويلة + be + more + فاعل (تعنى أكثر من) (تعنى أقل من) فاعل آخر + than + صفة طويلة + be + less + فاعل



- * Ali is stronger than his friends. * Mona is more intelligent than Soha.
- * Basketball is less interesting than football.

٣. الدرجة الثالثة (التفضيل) Superlative:

- في هذه الدرجة نستخدم درجة التفضيل من الصفة لنقوم بتفضيل عنصر على بقية العناصر في مجموعة / مكان / زمان معين.

26. Tag Questions

- يوضع في نهاية الجملة المثبتة كما يلي:

وتكون الإجابة حينئذ مثبتة.

ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد منفى جملة مثبتة

- Joseph likes swimming, doesn't he? Yes, he does.
- Mona will go with them, won't she? Yes, she will.

ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت جملة منفية

- يوضع في نهاية الجملة المنفية كما يلي:

وتكون الإجابة حينئذ منفية.

- You can't swim well, can you? No, I can't.
- We haven't met for ages, have we? No, we haven't.
- السؤال المذيل المنفى يجب أن يختصر:

shall not shan't will not	won't	cannot	can't
---------------------------	-------	--------	-------

- كلمات شبه النفى يكون سؤالها المذيل مثبت: hardly / no / never / neither

* Neither of them did well in the test, did they?

The Sentence		The	Question Tag	The Sentence	The Ques	stion Tag
I'm		aren't I	/ am I not ?	somebody / someone /	everybody	فعل مساعد
I'm not		am I?		/ everyone		+ they?
				anybody / anyone / no	body / no	
				one / none of (جمع)		
ought to		oughtn	't / shouldn't	something / everything	g / nothing /	فعل مساعد
				anything		+ it ?
needn't		need		there	there	·
daren't		dare		this / that	it	
used to	used to didn't			these / those	they	
used not		used		must	mustn't / needn't	
positive	will you	ı / won't	you / should	mustn't	must	
imperative	you / wo	ould you	1			
requests		will	you / could you	few / little	affirmative	
invitations and su	iggestions	will	you / won't you	a few / a little	negative	
urgent requests		won	't you	'd + P.P / better	had	
impatience requ	uests	can't	you	'd + rather / inf.	would	
negative impera	ative		will you	's + P.P (Active voice)		has
let's / let's not (let's / let's not (اقتراح)		shall we	's + P.P (Passive voice	e)	is
let us / me / her	ſ	will yo	u / won't you	one	one	
ا عرض) I will (. star -u sta	shall I	u dia su dia su dia su	may / might	mightn't	s, sumatos sumatos

Exercises on Question Tags

Choose the correct answer:

Choose the correct			
1. You like horror film		.?	
a. you do	b. don't you	c. do you	d. do I
2. She hasn't got a bro	other,?		
a. has she	b. does she		d. hasn't it
3. They should start no	ow,	?	
		c. they shouldn't	d. they should
4. He's your brother,	?		
a. is he	b. has he	c. isn't he	d. hasn't he
5. You eat meat,	?		
a. do you	b. haven't you	c. don't you	d. have you
6. You don't want to s	see this film,	you?	
a. want	b. don't	c. do	d. have
7. Your test	be difficult, v	vill it?	
a. wouldn't	b. will	c. would	d. won't
8. His parents aren't c	oming,	?	
a. are these	b. are they	c. aren't these	d. aren't they
9. They played well, .	?		
	b. did they	c. hadn't they	d. had they
10. You were scared,	?		
a. weren't you	b. not were you	c. were you no	d. were not you
11. He won't mind if I	use his phone,	?	
•	b. do I	•	d. don't I
12. This isn't very inte		?	
a. is it	b. is that	c. isn't it	d. isn't that
13. I'm too impatient,	?		
a. aren't I	b. am I	c. are I	d. don't I
14. He'd never met he			
a. had he	b. would he		d. wouldn't he
15. You'd better tell m	ne about the secret,	?	
a. had you	b. would you	c. wouldn't you	d. hadn't you
16. I'd rather have tea,	,?		
a. would I		c. wouldn't I	d. hadn't I
17. The sun shines in	the morning,	?	
a. does it	b. does it not	c. does not it	d. doesn't it
18. Everyone is all rig			
a. is he	b. is she	c. are they	d. aren't they
19. Nobody came,	?		
a. did they		c. don't they	d. do they
20. Nothing happened	.,?		
a. didn't it	b. did it	c. wasn't it	d. was it

3 Reading Comprehension

- لضمان الحصول على درجة هذا السؤال كاملة , عليك بدراسة وتنفيذ الخطوات الخمس التالية:
- وeneral understanding الخطوة الأولى : اقرأ القطعة للمرة الأولى وافهمها جيداً. / قراءة للفهم العام general understanding
- الخطوة الثانية : اقرأ القطعة مرة ثانية من أجل مزيد من الفهم. / قراءة للفهم العميق deeper understanding
 - required points : اقرأ الأسئلة وافهم ما تطلبه جيداً. / قراءة لفهم النقاط المطلوبة required points
- ع. الخطوة الرابعة : عُد إلى القطعة نفسها واستخرج الإجابة المناسبة للأسئلة العشرة حسب محتوي (content) القطعة.
 - ه. الخطوة الخامسة: قم بتدوين الإجابات (Write down the answers) في ورقة الإجابة بطريقة منظمة.

شرح مفصل للخطوات الخمس 🛮 🌊

الخطوتين الأولى والثانية:

- ٨. يمكنك قراءة الأسنلة قبل قراءة القطعة لمعرفة الفكرة الرئيسية للموضوع (ما يدور حوله الموضوع) (the main idea):
 - * ذلك يساعد في تحديد المعلومات التي ستبحث عنها في القطعة.
 - * قد تتكرر كلمة معينة في الأسئلة تستطيع من خلالها معرفة الفكرة الرئيسية التي يدور حولها الموضوع. و هذا مفيد جدا خاصة في سؤال (اقترح عنوان مناسب للقطعة Suggest a suitable title for the passage).
 - * قد تتنوع الأسئلة (vary) فلا تستطيع الوقوف علي فكرة رئيسية واحدة للموضوع، لا ترتبك (don't get confused) فهذا معناه أن الموضوع يتناول جزئيات مختلفة لكنها من المؤكد تتعلق جميعاً بموضوع واحد يجمع كل تلك الأفكار سوياً.
 - ٢. تفسير الكلمات الصعبة بالقطعة والتي تحول دون فهمها بشكل جيد:
 - * توقف عند نهاية كل جملة لتعرف معنى ما قرأته و لا يُشترط الترجمة الحرفية (Literal Translation) للكلام ولكن عليك بفهم معنى الجملة أو فكرتها.

بعض الطرق التى تساعد على تفسير وفهم واستيعاب وتخمين الكلمات الصعبة بالقطعة Ways to help you interpret, understand, grasp and guess the difficult words



أولاً. اهتم بفهم سياق الجملة أكثر من اهتمامك بترجمتها حرفياً:

🐾 عليك بتفسير الكلمات الصعبة في كل جملة لتكوين معنى للجملة وفهم سياقها الخاص في إطار السياق العام للموضوع.

* Example:

Examples include a tiger's stripes, the battledress of a modern soldier and a butterfly camouflaging itself as a leaf.

- * نفهم من السياق أن هناك أمثلة لتفسير الموضوع الذي تتناوله القطعة.
- * تشمل تلك الأمثلة النمر والجندي والفراشة بغض النظر عن معرفة مدي (كيفية أو سبب) تمثيلها لهذا الموضوع. وربما نكون في الأصل (originally) أو في الحقيقة لم ندرك بعد الفكرة الرئيسية للموضوع.
 - * ستواصل القراءة بعد ذلك دون ارتباك لأنك قد حققت ولو نسبة نصف فهم للجملة كاملة.



25 ماى نيو فريند ـ الكورس الصيفي وال

Exercises ?

Ten Passages for 1st Secondary

1. Read the passage and the answer the questions:

Theft occurs everywhere. It has different forms. Pick-pocketing happens when someone cleverly steals something from another especially when they bump into each other. It happens more in the streets and on public means of transport such as trains and buses. Perhaps an even more personal kind of theft is known as housebreaking, or burglary. After such kind of theft, the victims feel worried. They seldom regain the comfort and security level they used to have in their home. They constantly feel like they are being watched; they feel that if they go out, the burglars will again come in. They feel uncomfortable when they are home, and they feel uncomfortable when they aren't home. Burglars get lucky or make their own luck. Sometimes homeowners forget to lock all their windows or doors. Thieves have no shame. They will steal from anyone that they think is vulnerable. That means the elderly are their frequent victims.

Robbery is a theft that involves using violence, intimidation, or threats to obtain property. This crime often carries a heavier penalty than regular larceny due to the added element of threat. When a gun, knife, or other weapon is used during a theft it is called an armed robbery. Embezzlement is the theft of assets (money or property) by a person who has been trusted to keep those assets safe. This theft crime happens most often in employment and corporate settings. Fraud is stealing that involves convincing the victim to surrender his or her money or property under false pretenses. Shoplifting involves stealing goods from a retail establishment. Car theft involves stealing or attempting to steal a motor vehicle. This includes automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, trailers, and any other motorized vehicle used for transportation.

Imagine a world with no larceny, a world where you can park your bicycle unsecured on the sidewalk, or leave your purse unattended in your shopping cart. Is this only a dream? Some say that if you can dream about it, it can happen.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1. Why are the elderly often robbed?
 - a. They can't defend themselves.
- b. They are wiser.
- c. They are more intelligent.
- d. They have more money.
- 2. Which kind of theft occurs more on public transport?
 - a. Embezzlement

b. Pick-pocketing

c. Shoplifting

- d. Car theft
- 3. The underlined word "<u>vulnerable</u>" is close in meaning to
 - a. easily attacked

b. badly secured

c. well-equipped

d. tightly fastened



Energy from the sun is probably the best form of renewable energy. Scientists believe that the sun's energy will last for another five billion years. This energy can now be captured and stored. It's important for us to save energy in our homes and workplaces in order to stop using up non-renewable sources of energy.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1. Which of the following is TRUE?
 - a. Machines need energy to live.
- b. Renewable energy is used only once.
- c. Solar energy can be stored.
- d. Non-renewable energy lasts forever.
- 2. Why are there wind turbines along the red sea?
 - a. So that the place looks pretty.
- b. To produce electricity.
- c. So that people would swim safely.
- d. To capture energy form the sun.
- 3. Hydroelectric power makes energy out of
 - a. water
- b. wind
- c. electricity
- d. the wind
- 4. The verb "dispense with" means
 - a. get on with b. live with
- c. do without
- d. agree with

B. Answer the following questions:

- 5. Mention the renewable forms of energy discussed in the article.
- 6. What are the non-renewable forms of energy?
- 7. What are the problems with nuclear power?

Ten Passages for 2nd Secondary

1. Read the passage and the answer the questions:

Successful marriage is the most effective form of social support; it relieves the effects of stress, and leads to better mental and physical health. While many studies have shown the great importance of social support, it is still clear exactly what this means. Most likely it consists of being a sympathetic listener or offering helpful advice; providing emotional support and social acceptance; giving actual help or financial help, and simply doing ordinary things together, like eating and drinking. Husbands seem to benefit much more from marriage than wives do. Married women are in better physical and mental health, and are happier than single women, but these effects are nearly twice as great for men. Various explanations have been considered, but the most <u>plausible</u> is that wives provide more social support than husbands. Perhaps men need it more? They are more exposed to stresses at work, and have worse health, and die earlier than women.

For a husband and wife to lead a successful joint life, understanding is the main key. Marriage is the toughest exam, one must know how to handle themselves not to

4 Translation from English into Arabic

C	لا تكتب بالعامية العربية أبداً. Cars which use electricity are exper	لأم عزيزي الطالب. جملة علي حده وأن تكتبها بلغة عربية فصيحة سليمة. nsive.	تلك هي لغتك ا عليك بترجمة كل ـ	*
		السيارات التي تستخدم الكهرباء غالية (باهظة الثمن).	ينبغي أن نقول	
ı		יו וויו לו יייי ווי לו יייי ווי	1	

.....

Exercises

- 1. Scientists are doing a lot of research to protect the world from diseases.
- 2. Computers are probably the most important inventions of modern times.

🔨 تذكر أن الجملة العربية جملة فعلية: تبدأ بالفعل ثم الفاعل ثم المفعول.

* Terrorist bands threaten peoples' lives all over the world.

تُهدد الجماعات الإرهابية حياة الناس في كل أنحاء العالم.

Exercises

- 1. The government does its best to improve its relationships with the Nile Basin countries.
- 2. Many people oppose globalization because it helps rich countries more than poor countries.

ية إذا كان فعل الجملة الانجليزية (am / is / are / have / has) فإننا نبدأ الجملة العربية بالفاعل, ثم نعوض عن أي فعل من هؤلاء بصيغة مناسبة.

* Reading is very useful.

القراءة مفيدة جدا.

* Egyptians are friendly.

المصريون ودودين.

* Reading has many benefits.

للقراءة العديد من الفوائد.

* Most poets have a sense of humour.

لدي أغلب الشعراء روح الفكاهة.

Exercises

- 1. Conscious youth are able to exploit their free time in a useful way.
- 2. Egypt has many amazing works of engineering, both ancient and modern.

إذا كان فعل الجملة الانجليزية (was/ were/ will be/ had/ will have) نبدأ الجملة العربية بالفعل بشكل عادي.

Yehia Haqqi was one of the pioneers of the modern short story.

* كان يحى حقى أحد رواد القصة القصيرة الحديثة.



Translate into Arabic:

- 1. Building personality of human beings is the axis of progress and development. We must take care of youth to make more progress in the future.
- 2. This scientist's great scientific achievements have helped and still give a hand to doctors and medical researchers.
- 3. Honest people should always be rewarded and honored, whereas dishonest people should be punished for their bad deeds so that they won't do them again.
- 4. Some people prefer the simple and healthy life of the countryside. Others hate this life because of the pollution and the lack of services there.
- 5. No one is going to hand you success on a silver plate. You should have determination to reach your aspirations.
- 6. Poetry is a form of literature that uses rhythmic qualities of language. It is also a source of pleasure for the reader.
- 7. We should play a positive role in solving society's problems. No one is exempted from responsibility towards their society so sharing in different social activities is a duty.
- 8. Increasing our production and decreasing our consumption have become important national duties which the state and the individuals should cooperate in doing.
- 9. Sports and games are effective means of acquiring good habits like discipline, cooperation, team work and taking responsibility.
- 10. Wars and regional conflicts can lead to food shortage. When people are fighting, one group of them prevents the others by force from growing food or buying it.
- 11. Scientists' studies have emphasized that eating too much meat is so dangerous to our health. We are advised to eat more vegetables to avoid disease.
- 12. In your way to success, don't be afraid of going slowly, only be afraid of standing still.
- 13. Charities play a positive role in giving hand to the poor and the needy.
- 14. Literature comes in a variety of forms: poetry, novels, travel books and biographies are just a few.
- 15. Crimes committed by young people are increasing all over the world. This is a serious problem which worries people and needs a solution.
- 16. Some youth spend a long time on the internet nowadays unaware of the potential dangers there. They are vulnerable to many kinds of crimes.
- 17. You have the right to express your opinion freely, but never use violence against those who oppose you.



5 Translation from Arabic into English

الله على المناعة قطعة الترجمة كلها مرة واحدة وفهم موضوعها ومُجملها.

لا يمكنك ترجمة كلمة صعبة أو جديدة دون فهم السياق العام للجملة كاملة.

- * تتمتع مصر بسحر الطبيعة وجوها البديع ومناظرها الخلابة وتراثها الحضاري العريق.
 - * الكلمات (البديع) و (الخلابة) و (العريق) كلمات قد تبدو جديدة على أغلب الطلاب.
- * بالتركيز في السياق يمكنك أن تستبدل هذه الكلمات بكلمات قريبة منها وتؤدي نفس الغرض.
 - * يمكن تبديل (البديع) بـ (الرائع) التي تعني (wonderful).
 - * يمكن تبديل (الخلابة) بـ (الجميلة / المبهرة) التي تعني (beautiful / impressive).
 - * يمكن تبديل (العريق) بـ (العظيم) التي تعني (great).

* فيصبح حل الجملة كما يلى:

Egypt enjoys the magic of nature (the magical nature), the wonderful weather, the beautiful views and the great civilized heritage.

Exercises

- علينا أن نرشد استهلاك الطاقة لكي نتجنب انقطاع الكهرباء.
- 7. تؤكد الأثار التي تركها الفراعنة على قدرتهم على الابداع وامتلاكهم الذكاء.

🚺 عند الترجمة نترجم حسب المعنى (سياق الكلام) وليس ترجمة حرفية.

فهناك كلمات بالعربية تحمل أكثر من معني في الإنجليزية حسب سياق الجملة التي ترد فيها.

- علينا أن نتمسك بالقيم .
- * نتمسك هنا (adhere to / stick to) وليست (catch).
- * We should adhere to/ stick to values.

* لتكون الإجابة كالتالى:

Exercises /

- الم يقضى الكثير من الشباب معظم أوقاتهم في تصفح مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي.
 - آ علينا جميعاً أن نتحد لكي *نقضي على* الإرهاب والتطرف.
 - يقتضي بناء مجتمع جديد متقدم أن يتعاون كل أفراد الشعب مع الحكومة.
- إذا كان هناك كلمة عربية لا تعرف معناها الإنجليزي فحاول أن تستخدم كلمة مرادفة لها. بمعنى أنك هنا تقوم بترجمة الجملة العربية الى جملة عربية أخرى بألفاظ مساوية للألفاظ الصعبة.

* نجحت الحكومة في إقامة مشروعات جديدة. . .The government has succeeded in setting up new projects * كان ينبغي أن نفكر في حل للبطالة منذ سنون مضت.

We should have thought of a solution for (to) unemployment years ago.

Exercises

ال يجب علي كل فرد المحافظة علي الممتلكات العامة فهي ملك للجميع.

تهدف وزارة التربية والتعليم الي تمكين الأجيال القادمة من مواجهة تحديات الحياة الحديثة.

٤] يستخدم الأطباء الموسيقي في علاج الأمراض النفسية والعقلية.

و الستقرار. و الستقرار.

٣٣. ترجمة كلمة (هناك):

الترجمة	الجملة العربية	الترجمة	الجملة العربية
There is (are)	هناك	There must be	يجب أن يكون هناك
There was (were)	كان هناك	There should be	ينبغي أن يكون هناك
There will be	سيكون هناك	There may be	قد يكون هناك
There used to be	اعتدنا أن يكون هناك	There might be	من الممكن أن يكون هناك

Exercises /

طالما أن هناك أزمة، لابد وأن يكون هناك حلول.	.\]
	۲.
	۳.
	٤.
	.0
 كان هناك العديد من الجرائم في القرن الماضى.	.7
	.V

31 ماى نيو فريند ـ الكورس الصيفي والمهارات ـ الصفين الأول والثاني الثانوي

🔨 ينبغي أن يكون هناك وظيفة لكل مواطن حتى يستطيع العيش في أمان مادي ومعنوي.



Translate into English:

- ١. كل مواطن يجب أن يلعب دورا فعالا وبناءا لصالح بلده، ويجب أن يفكر في مشاكلها ويعرض حلولا لها ويساعد في تطبيقها.
- من حقك أن تعبر عن رأيك بحرية وبالطريقة التي تراها مناسبة لكنك ينبغي ألا تحرم الأخرين من حقهم المماثل في التعبير عن أرائهم ومعتقداتهم حتى وان كانت مخالفة لرأيك.
- "". أثبتت الحملات الصحية التي قامت بها وزارة الصحة في كافة ربوع مصر أن الحكومة تهتم في المقام الاول بصحة المواطن وقدرته على العيش السليم والانتاج.
- المخ البشري يتحكم في التنفس والهضم والقلب ودرجة حرارة الجسم وكل ما نقوم به من نشاطات ولذا فهو معجزة بكل المقاييس.
 - إحذر الإضاءة الضعيفة, فقد تضر بصرك أثناء القراءة التي تحتاج دائما الى اضاءة قوية لا تسبب اى ضرر للعينين.
- 7. الطفولة هي مرحلة اللعب والمرح, لذا يجب أن نشجع الأطفال علي ممارسة الألعاب الأمنة التي تنمى قدراتهم ومواهبهم وتمنحهم الطاقة والقوة.
- ٧. تسهم المرأة إسهاما عظيماً في تطوير المجتمع وتقدمه وتشارك بجانب الرجل في صنع التقدم والتنمية والنهضة في مختلف مجالات الحياة لذا ينبغي علينا احترامها وتقدير عملها.
- ٨. لقد زاد اعتمادنا على الكمبيوتر بشكل كبير فنحن نستخدمه تقريبا في جميع الأعمال والأنشطة وداخل مختلف المؤسسات.
- 9. يعتبر السفر أحد الوسائل التي يمكن للإنسان من خلالها الحصول على الكثير من المعلومات واكتساب الخبرات في شتي مجالات وفروع المعرفة.
 - 1. تؤثر أفلام العنف على سلوك الأطفال بشكل سلبي وتجعلهم أكثر عنفا وعدوانية.
 - 11. من الضروري تشجيع الاستثمارات الأجنبية في مصر لمساعدة الاقتصاد المصري.
 - ١٢] اتقان العمل ضروري جدا لتحقيق التقدم والرقى والنهضة لمجتمعنا فالعمل عبادة ينبغي على الفرد أن يؤديها جيدا.
 - ١٣) يجب على الآباء أن يتحروا الصدق في حديثهم مع الأبناء حتى يربونهم على قول الحقيقة واتباعها في كل شيء.
 - ١٤) فليكن دائما شعارك في الحياة: "الطريق للقمة ملئ بالعقبات، ولكنه ليس مستحيلاً".
- 10. قد تجعل التكنولوجيا الشباب أقل نشاطا من الناحية البدنية. وهناك أيضاً مخاوف من أن يتسبب الضوء الذي يأتي من الأجهزة الرقمية في مشاكل صحية.
 - 17] تساعد التكنولوجيا الحديثة والاختراعات العلمية الدول علي صنع تقدم حقيقي في جميع المجالات.
 - ١٧. ينبغي أن تمنح الدولة الشباب دور أكبر في المشاركة السياسية والمجتمعية كي تستغل امكاناتهم ومواهبهم وحماسهم.
- ١٨. أصبح التعليم أكثر أهمية ويجب علي الناس مواصلة تعلم مهارات جديدة طوال حياتهم لكي يمكن للمرء أن يعمل في
 وظائف متعددة.
- 19. تعتبر السياحة البيئية مصدرا مبشرا من مصادر الدخل القومي في مصر. فمصر تمتلك الكثير والكثير من الأماكن الطبيعية المعزولة التي يرغب السياح في زيارتها.
 - ٢٠. يجب على الوالدين توجيه ورعاية أبنائهم ليواصلوا رحلة الحياة بأمان.
 - ٢١. لقد أصبحت زيادة الإنتاج واجباً قومياً كي نستطيع النهوض بالاقتصاد.
- ٢٢. لقد حرصت القيادة المصرية على تطوير القدرات القتالية للجيش المصري برا وبحرا وجوا بشكل ملحوظ خلال السنوات الأخيرة لمجابهة التحديات التي تواجه مصر داخليا وخارجيا.
- ٢٣. علينا جميعاً أن ندعم كل فكر بناء وكل جهد حقيقى يسعى إلى تطوير التنمية المستدامة في كل المجالات وذلك لمصلحة وطننا الحبيب.
 - ٢٤. التفكير الإبداعي، والذي يكون ضروري للنجاح في الحياة، هو العملية التي يأتي بها الأفراد بأفكار جديدة.



Impotant Words for Translation

peace	رب war	slogan (motto) شعار
current events أحداث جارية	terrorism زهاب	
یکافح - کفاح	developed countries پل متقدمة	ازمة (أزمات) crisis (crises) د
freedom (liberty) الحرية	developing countries ل نامية	equality د
الديمقر اطية democracy	ن security	مقوق الإنسان human rights أ
armed forces القوات المسلحة	sacrifice تضحية	effort ي
double edged weapon سلاح ذو حدين	atomic power طاقة الذرية	الرأي العام public opinion
justice عدالة	nuclear power طاقة النووية	unite unite
عِقد (عشر سنوات)	aggression دوان	evidences أدلة
الدولة (الحكومة) the state	elections تخابات	يقود إلى / يؤدى الى lead to
يعم - يسود	respond to الجيب لـــا عنجيب	متحضر/حضارة civilized/civilization ي
affairs شئون	victory victory	progress النقدم
أسطورة legend / myth	contribute to	النهضة renaissance ي
factors عوامل	benefits اند / منافع	التنمية development ف
مُحرم (محظور)	revolution رة	الإدارة management تْ
شامل comprehensive/overall	finance (fund) ول - تمویل	النهضة renaissance ي
aspire/seek to/long for يسعى إلى	financial لى	results / consequences نتائج
مُنازعات disputes	hard currency عملة الصعبة	adjustments تعديلات
كارثة disaster	marketing نسویق	الدستور constitution ا
resort to يلجأ إلى	consumption تهلاك	يتشرف - شرف honor ا
aspirations تطلعات	national income	vital ا
رأس المال capital	إدهر - ازدهار flourish	glory يا
self-sufficiency اکتفاء ذاتي	facilities مهيلات	سنوي annual ت
profits أرباح	reclamation تصلاح	السيطرة / الهيمنة domination
خسارة loss	require طلب	يستغل exploit ي
اووض loans	rationalization شيد	يعمق deepen ت
مُعدل المواليد birth rate	birth control ديد النسل	هبة gift ت

📙 تعبيرات هامة للترجمة



a means to an end

at a great speed

at an incredible rate

at the expense of

devote time and effort

do my best

for the sake of

from cradle to grave

give priority to

go side by side with

go to great lengths to

have great effect upon (on)

in all possible means

in the absence of

it is time

make good use of

make great contributions to

make great efforts

on a large scale / on a small scale

on any account

on the grounds of

on the occasion of

part and parcel

pay attention to

put an end to

put into consideration / bear in mind

sooner or later

spare no effort

stand as an obstacle

which in turn means

with the aim of

witness a great shift

وسيلة لغاية

بسر عة مذهلة

بمعدل لا يمكن تصديقه

على حساب

يكرس الوقت والجهد

أبذل قصاري جهدي

لأجل - لصالح

من المهد إلى اللحد

يعطي الأولوية لـــ

يسير جنباً إلى جنب مع

يقطع شوطاً كبيراً نحو

له تأثير كبير على

بكل السبل الممكنة

في غياب

حان الوقت أن

يستغل استغلالا جيدأ

يقدم إسهامات كبيرة في

يبذل جهود عظيمة

علي نطاق واسع (ضيق)

بأى حال من الأحوال

على أساس

بمناسبة

جزأ لا يتجزأ

ينتبه إلى (يهتم بــ)

يضع نهاية لـ

يضع في الاعتبار

آجلاً أم عاجلاً

لا يدخر جهداً (وسعاً)

بقف كعقبة

وهذا بدوره يعنى

بهدف - بغرض

يشهد نقلة كبيرة



قاموس مصغر A Mini - Dictionary

aback الهالورال alive الهالورال العامل المسافة العامل المسافة العامل المسافة All العامل المسافة العامل المسافة <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>						
ability administrative الري allow المريزة able عفرية admire بعجب بـ almost تقريبة pabout admit بعجب بـ alone بمرال علي pabove adopt adone pab pabove adopt alone pab pabove adopt alone pab pabove adopt alone pab pabout aldult blad already paboute addult also paboute addult also paboute addult also paboute addult alternative pabout advanced alternative pabout advantage alternative paccett advantage always pa	aback	الي الوراء	adjust	يعدل	alive	حي
able التقريبيّة admire بعجب almost القريبيّة alone بمؤرده padict admost بمؤرده padict adone بمؤرده padict adone padict adone padict padict alone adone padict	abandon	يهجر	administration	مؤسسة	all	كل / طوال
about عار الله المعاورة admit عن المعاورة alone بطول adopt adog adope adoped adog adoped adoped adoped adoped ading ading pade	ability	قدرة	administrative	إداري	allow	يسمح
above فرق adopt يتنبى along الخارج already الخارج already الخارج already الخارج already الخارج already alternative alternative also الخارج alternative alternative alternative alternative alternative alternative advantage alternative	able	قادر	admire	يعجب بــ	almost	تقريبًا
abroad الفلىل العلام adult absolute الخارج adult advance also adio الجار العلام المقدم also advance also also الجار العلام العلا	about	عن / حوالي	admit	يعترف	alone	بمفرده
Absolutely مطلق advance مقدم also مطلق absolutely البنيا. Absolutely advanced advanced alternative البنيا. Absolutely advanced advancement accept all part and accept all part and accept advantage advantage accept all part and accept all part and accept accept accept and accept accept accept accept and accept acc	above	فوق	adopt	يتبنى	along	بطول
absolutely من advanced ما العند ال	abroad	الخارج	adult	بالغ	already	بالفعل
abuse معلى الرغم من advancement يقدم / تنمية although بسي استخدام accept advantage acide altogether anal acceptable advice always always access advice amaze acident accident affair amazing accident accident affair amozing accident accident affair amazing accident according affect amazing accident account afford aminition accurding account afford amount accurding account afford amount accurding accurate afford amount accurate accurate afferi amount accurate accurate affer analysic accurate accurate affer analysic accurate accurate affer analysic accurate accurate	absolute	مطلق	advance	مقدم	also	أيضاً
accept ليال advantage منرة altogether ليال acceptable davartise always always clib access davice amaze accac accident affair amazing anazing according affair ambition accac account afford ambition accun account afford among among account afford among among accurate afford among among accurate afford among among accurate afford amount accurate accurate affer anal among accurate affer anal among accurate affer anal amolus accurate accurate affer analysis accurate accurate affer analysis accurate accurate again accurate	absolutely	تمامًا	advanced	متقدم	alternative	بدیل
acceptable مقبول المحافقة الم	abuse	يسئ استخدام	advancement	تقدم / تنمية	although	علي الرغم من
access المحدود advice amaze مدخش accident affair alovice amazing anacana account affect ambition cead account afford ambition advice account afford among ambition account afford among amount accurate afford among amount accurate affaid amount anacurate accurate affer anacurate anacurate affaid amount accurate accurate afferiad amount accurate affaid analyst accurate affer analysis acurate analysis acquire agains analysis acquire analysis acquire analyst anactur against analyse actur analyse actur anactur agency anactur anactur actur anger actur actur bactur actur bact	accept	يقبل	advantage	ميزة	altogether	معا
accident affair affair amazing amazing according affect afford afford account account afford affair afford account accurate accuse accuse after are against accident agent agent account accuse accuse again accuse accuse against accuse accuse accuse accuse accuse afternoon accuse acc	acceptable	مقبول	advertise	يعلن	always	دائما
according affect يوثر على afferd ambition وفقا / طبقا account afford يقتر ماليا among عبين Accurate afraid amount كمية amount كمية accuse after يققر analysis يتهم accuse analysis active anger active anger analysis active	access	مدخل	advice	نصيحة	amaze	یدهش
account عدال الله على الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال	accident	حادثة	affair	عمل / شأن	amazing	مدهش
accurate غاف afraid خانف amount كمية accuse مدال after an بنجر alcisite بنجر analysis عدلی analysis محلل محلل محلل analyst محلل محلل محلل محلل analyst محلل معرب مصلل معرب	according	وفقا / طبقا	affect	يؤثر على	ambition	طموح
accuse ما بعد after بعد الظهر analysis بتهم achieve يحقل بنجز afternoon بعد الظهر analysis بعد الظهر again بعد الظهر again مرة أخري again مرة أخري against across بعد against act analyze بعدل against act action agency agency anger وكالة agency anger وكالة agent وكالة agency angle active agency agency angle activity agent agersive active agersive active agersive agersive actor agersive agersive actor agersive agersive actuall agersive agree actually agree agree agree actually agree agree ada announce actually agreement ada agreement ahead announce actually agreement active ahead agreement active ada another actually agree ahead another actually ada agreement actually ada agreement actually ada another adapt air air another another adapt adapt air air another another adapt adapt air air actually adaltion addition airport another another another actually airport another another another another addition airport another another another another another addition airport another anot	account	حساب	afford	يقدر ماليا	among	بین
achieve بعد الظهر afternoon بعد الظهر analysis يحقق / ينجز again محلل analyst مرة أخري again محلل analyze عبر against ضد analyze عبر against ضد analyze عبر act في معر / سن age عبر المن and وكالة act age حدث / فعل anger خضب agency alge وكالة active agent وكالة agent وكالة agent عبر في angle عبر في angle عبر أوية active agent activity agent activity aggressive angry عبواني actor actor ago عبواني agressive actor ago ممثل animal عبواني agree واقعي المقيقي announce يعلن announce بوافق agree مباشرة actually agreement actually agreement ahead announce actually ahead اعلن another عبواني another عبواني adot مباشرة ahead اعلن another عبواني adot مثل air air another عبواني anticipate غبر addition airport anxiety anxiety	accurate	دقيق	afraid	خائف	amount	كمية
acquire مرة أخري again مرة أخري analyst across عبد against عدم analyze عبد against عدم analyze عدم وحلل age عمر / سن age عمر / سن age وكالة agency anger عدث / فعل agency anger عدر أوية agency angle وكلل agent عدواني agent عدواني agent عدواني agent عدواني agent عدواني angry عدواني agressive عدواني ago عدواني animal عدواني activity ago عدواني animal عدواني actual يوافق agree واقعي / حقيقي announce يعلن actually agreement actually ad agreement alead alead another اعلان adapt air air alead answer عدواني answer عدواني add adition airport actual يضيف anxiety anticipate addition	accuse	يتهم	after	نعد	an	أداة نكرة
across به against المعارفة ال	achieve	يحقق / ينجز	afternoon	بعد الظهر	analysis	تحليل
act age بمثل age عمر / سن agency and عضب anger حدث / فعل anger وكالة agent وكيل angle وكيل angle نشيط agent عدواني agent عدواني angry عاضب agressive activity actor ago عدواني animal منذ ago ممثل animal عدوان actual يعلن agree واقعي / حقيقي announce يوافق agree عليا agree فعليا agree ممثل annual سنوي ad annual موافقة ahead علان another اخر عنه adapt air air هواء answer عنه answer يتأقلم addition airport anxiety anxiety	acquire	یکتسب	again	مرة أخري	analyst	محلل
action عضب agency وكالة anger حدث / فعل anger وكالة agent وكالة angle وكلي angle نشيط agent وكلي angle نشيط agent عدواني angry عدواني angry عدواني angry عدواني activity ago ممثل animal عدوان ago ممثل animal عدوان agree واقعي احقيقي announce يوافق agree مدوافقة agree actually agreement ado annual ahead annual اعلان ado another عدواني air answer عدواني answer عدواني announce موافقة عليا announce موافقة عليا announce معاشرة adopt air air air answer عدواني answer عدواني ado answer عنواني ado answer عدواني ado answer عنواني ado answer عنواني angre	across	عبر	against	ضد	analyze	يحلل
active agent وكيل angle نشيط agent وكيل angle activity agent عدواني angry عاضب angry عدواني angry عدواني angry عدوان angry عدوان animal منذ ago ممثل animal عدوانا announce يوافق agree واقعي معلى announce عديوان announce announce annother عديوان announce addition airline يضيق announce announce annother annother عديوان announce announce annother annot	act	يمثل	age	عمر / سن	and	و
activity مناط aggressive عدواني angry عدواني angry عدوان angry عدوان ago منال animal عديوان animal عديوان animal عديوان announce يوافق announce واقعي حقيقي announce عديوان announce announ	action	حدث / فعل	agency	وكالة	anger	غضب
actor مثل ago مثل animal منذ actual معلاد agree واقعي /حقيقي announce يعلن announce موافقة agree معليا announce موافقة annual موافقة الخر ahead مباشرة another عليا air answer عبيب anticipate فطيا air مطار جوي anticipate عليا anticipate عليا anticipate علي عليا عنوق معليا معارد جوي عاملات مطار جوي air مطار جوي anxiety	active	نشيط	agent	وكيل	angle	زاوية
actual يعلن agree يوافق announce يوافق announce واقعي /حقيقي announce يعلن actually agreement موافقة annual معاشرة ahead مباشرة another اعلان adapt air هواء answer يجيب answer هواء air غط جوي anticipate غطيا airline يضيف anxiety عالمان anxiety	activity	نشاط	aggressive	عدواني	angry	غاضب
actually agreement actually annual مواققة ad ahead another اخر adapt air ael³ answer add airline adel³ anticipate addition airport anxiety anxiety	actor	ممثل	ago	منذ	animal	حيوان
ad اخر ahead مباشرة another اخر adapt air ael³ answer بیتوقع add airline خط جوي anticipate anticipate addition airport anxiety anxiety	actual	واقعي / حقيقي	agree	يوافق	announce	يعلن
adapt air هواء answer add airline خط جوي anticipate addition airport anxiety anxiety	actually	فعليا	agreement	موافقة	annual	سنوي
add يتوقع airline خط جوي anticipate خط عوي addition airport مطار جوي anxiety	ad	اعلان	ahead	مباشرة	another	آخر
addition اضافة airport مطار جوي anxiety	adapt	يتأقلم	air	هواء	answer	يجيب
	add	يضيف	airline	خط جوي	anticipate	يتوقع
additional اضافي anxious	addition	اضافة	airport	مطار جوي	anxiety	قلق / توتر
	additional	اضافي	alarm	منبه	anxious	فلق

ماى نيو فريند - الكورس الصيفي والمهارات - الصفين الأول والثاني الثانوي

			stī t ec / t		e 1 1
toward	نحو	type	يطبع / يكتب على آلة		اجازة
towards	نحو / اتجاه	typical	معتاد / نموذجي		قیم
value	قيمة / يقيم / يقدر	wave	يلوح / موجة		ملك من؟
variation	تنوع	way	طريق / طريقة		لماذا
variety	مجموعة	we	نحن (فاعل)	wide	واسع
various	متنوع	weak	ضعيف	widely	علي نحو واسع
vary	يتنوع	weakness	ضعف	wife	زوجة
vast	واسع / شاسع	wealth	ثروة	wild	بري
vegetable	خضروات	wear	ير تد <i>ي</i>	نة will	سوف/وصية/ اراه
vehicle	مركبة	weather	طقس	willing to	مستعد ل
version	طبعة	web	شبكة	win	يفوز بــ
very	جدا	wedding	زفاف	wind	رياح
video	فيديو	week	أسبوع	window	شباك
view	منظر	weekend	عطلة أسبوعية	wine	خمر
village	قرية	weekly	أسبوعيا/أسبوعي	wing	جناح
virtual	واقعي	weigh	یزن	winter	الشتاء
virtually	واقعيا	weight	وزن	wise	حکیم
virus	فيروس	weird	غريب	wish	يتمنى / أمنية
visible	مرئي	welcome	مرحبا	with	مع
visit	يزور /زيارة	well	حسنا	within	داخل
visual	بصري	were	كان (للجمع)	without	بدون
voice	صوت	west	الغرب	witness	شاهد / یشهد
volume	حجم	western	غربي	woman	امراة
wait	ينتظر	what	ما ـ ماذا	wonder	يتساءل
wake	يستيقظ	whatever	مهما	wonderful	رائع
walk	يمثني	wheel	عجلة	wood	خشب
wall	۔ حائط	when	متی / عندما	wooden	خشبي
want	يريد	whenever	حينما	word	كلمة
war	حرب	where	این	work	يعمل / عمل
warm	دافئ	whereas	بينما	worker	عامل
warn	يحذر	whether	121	works	أعمال أدبية (فنية)
warning	تحذير	which	أي	world	العالم
was	كان (للمفرد)	while	بينما	worried abou	
wash	يغسل	white	 أبيض	worry	يقلق / القلق
waste	يهدر / مضيعة	who	من (للعاقل)		
watch	یه ر ، سیاد پیشاهد / براقب	whoever	ای شخص	wrap	يستحق يلف / يربط
vv atCII		WITOCACI	بی 	wrap	ید ۱ پر

6 Essay Writing

: فقرة المقدمة The introduction Paragraph :

ولا: مكونات المقال:

* تتكون فقرة المقدمة مما يلى:

١. جملة افتتاحية:

- * عبارة عامة تستطيع تقديم أي موضوع (عام) بها، لكنها لا تكفي وحدها لتقديم الموضوع.
 - * إليك جملتين إفتتاحيتين تستطيع أن تبدأ بأيهما الموضوع
- * There's no doubt that this subject is very important and vital in our life, so it's worth writing about.

مما لا شك فيه أن هذا الموضوع هام وحيوى جداً في حياتنا لذا فهو يستحق الكتابة عنه ...

* As a matter of fact, this subject has a great importance nowadays and it's necessary to discuss it.

في الحقيقة هذا الموضوع له أهمية كبيرة هذه الايام ولذا من الضروري الكتابة عنه ...

0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

٢. تعريف للموضوع:

- * تستطيع أن تقدم تعريفاً أدبياً للموضوع الذي سوف تتحدث عنه.
- * أي جملة عامة عن الموضوع لكن على شكل تعريف عام وليس تعريف تخصصي ...
- * أي اننا لا نُعرف التعليم مثلاً على أنه عملية تقديم معلومة للطالب في مؤسسة تعليمية بواسطة معلم وأداة توصيل معلومة إنما نتحدث عن التعليم عموماً على أنه أحد أهم الأدوات التي تساعد في اعداد أجيال ... بالتالي نحن لا نقدم تعريفاً علمياً متخصصاً لكننا نقدم تعريفاً أدبياً عاماً ...
 - يساعدك التعريف (العام) التالي على تقديم أي موضوع:

+ is (are) one of the most important (most dangerous/ best/ worst) +

. جملة + who/ which/ that/ when/ where + اسم شامل (تصنيفي) للموضوع

.......... هو أحد أهم (أخطر / أفضل / أسوأ) الذي (التي)

Examples

- * Tolerance is one of the most important <u>qualities</u> which people in society should have.
- * Sir. Magdi Yacoub is one of the most famous <u>surgeons</u> who have made many great achievements in heart surgery.
- * Pollution is one of the most dangerous problems which we face nowadays.



1. The Importance of Education

Education is a weapon to improve one's life. It is probably the most important tool to change one's life. Education for a child begins at home. It is a lifelong process that ends with death. Education certainly determines the quality of an individual's life. Education improves one's knowledge, skills and develops the personality and attitude. Most noteworthy, Education affects the chances of employment for people. A highly educated individual is probably very likely to get a good job. In this essay on importance of education, we will discuss the value of education in life and society.

First of all, Education teaches the ability to read and write. Reading and writing is the first step in Education. Most information is done by writing. Hence, the lack of writing skill means missing out on a lot of information. Consequently, Education makes people literate.

Above all, Education is extremely important for employment. It certainly is a great opportunity to make a decent living. This is due to the skills of a high paying job that Education provides. Uneducated people are probably at a huge disadvantage when it comes to jobs. It seems like many poor people improve their lives with the help of Education.

Better Communication is yet another role in Education. Education improves and refines the speech of a person. Furthermore, individuals also improve other means of communication with education.

Education makes an individual a better user of technology. Education certainly provides the technical skills necessary for using technology. Hence, without Education, it would probably be difficult to handle modern machines.

People become more mature with the help of Education. Sophistication enters the life of educated people. Above all, Education teaches the value of discipline to individuals. Educated people also realize the value of time much more. To educated people, time is equal to money.

Education is a ray of light in the darkness. It certainly is a hope for a good life.

Education is a basic right of every Human on this Planet. To deny this right is evil. Uneducated youth is the worst thing for Humanity. Above all, the governments of all countries must ensure to spread Education.

7 Email Writing

شكل البريد الالكتروني The shape of an e-mail

From : عنوان البريد الالكتروني للراسل : To : عنوان البريد الالكتروني للمرسل إليه :

Subject (About): موضوع الإيميل



Hello, / Dear,

الموضوع

Best wishes, □ Ima | Items |



Example 1 🐞

- * Write an e-mail to your friend Magdi/Magda giving him/her advice about how to do well at school.
- * Your friend's e-mail address is Magdi/Magda_2011 @ yahoo.com.
- * Your e-mail address is Sami Ronaldo @ yahoo.com.



Answer

From : Sami Ronaldo @ yahoo.com.

To : Magdi/Magda_2011 @ yahoo.com.

Subject (About) : Advice

Dear, Magdi / Magda.



How are you? I hope you and your family are well. I'm writing to give you some advice on how to do well at school. First, you must know that time is as precious as gold and you have to use it well and mustn't waste it. You should make a timetable and a plan for your study to organise your time and get good results. Begin your study day with the most important parts. Always do some practice on the subjects you have studied. If you find something hard to study at one time, you can divide it into parts. Concentrate on the parts that exams ask about. Revise what you studied yesterday before you begin new parts. I hope you will do good work and make good achievements at school.

Best wishes,

Sami□

(8) Cloze Tests

خاص بالصف الأول الثانوي

- سؤال ملء الفراغات عبارة عن قطعه بها من أربع (٤) فراغات مطلوب منا أن نكملها بكلمة مناسبة.
 - يعتمد ملء الفراغ على الاحساس اللغوى للجمل لتخمين الكلمة الناقصة.
 - بعتمد على ما لدبك من معلو مات تخص الكلمات و القو اعد.

ـ مثال هام وتطبيق:

Fill in the gaps:

My mother waved me goodbye and the bus (a) The man sitting (b) to me was a doctor (c) to Kannur, (d) participate in a conference.

_ حل الـمثال:

My mother waved me goodbye and the bus started. The man sitting next to me was a doctor *going* to Kannur, *to* participate in a conference.

ـ كيف تجيب على هذا السؤال؟

الخطوة الاولى: قراءة القطعه بحرص:

- أو لا يجب البدء بقراءة القطعه كلها بحرص على الأقل مرة. إقرأ كل جملة على حدة و لا تتعجل ببناء فكرة عامة عن القطعة وبمجرد فهمك العام للقطعة ستبدأ في تخمين ما هو ناقص في الفراغات.

■ الخطوة الثانية: تحديد أسلوب القطعه ونمط الجمل:

- إبدأ في تحديد أسلوب أو نبرة القطعة ثم شكل أو نمط كل جملة فالقطعه مكونة من جمل مرتبطة منطقيا بأدوات التنكير والتعريف والأسماء والأفعال والصفات والظروف وحروف الجر والروابط وانظر الى القطعه على أنها وحدة مترابطة الأجزاء وليس كل جملة على حدة. ومن المهم أن نركز على ما قبل الفراغ وما بعده فهي أهم مفاتيح الحل.

الخطوة الثالثة: حدد نوع الكلمة:

- قم بتحديد ما تحتاج الى تكملته. إسأل نفسك هل هو أداة تنكير أو تعريف؟ هل هو اسم أم فعل أم حرف جر؟ هل هو رابط أم ظرف ...الخ! فمن المهم أن تحدد ما ينقص الجملة فمعرفة جزء الكلام (اسم / فعل / حرف جر) يساعدك في

■ الخطوة الرابعه: إقرأ بعد ملء الفراغ:]

- عليك محاولة تخمين الكلمة الناقصة وحاول أن تحافظ على المعنى الصحيح للجملة. أتمم قراءة القطعه ثم إسأل نفسك هل المعنى منطقى؟ هل القواعد سليمة؟

_ كيفية ملء الفراغات:

- ١. من الممكن أن يكون الناقص أداة نكرة أو معرفة وهم ياتوا فقط قبل (الأسماء):
 - ٢ من المحتمل أن تكون التكملة خاصة بالأز منة.
 - ٣. من المحتمل أن يكون الناقص خاص بمقارنة الصفات:
- ٤. من المحتمل أن يكون الناقص خاص بضمائر الفاعل أو المفعول أو ضمائر الملكية أو صفات الملكية أو ضمائر الوصل.
 - ٥. من المحتمل أن يكون الناقص خاص بالروابط.
 - إذن ينبغي أن تكون لديك معرفة جيدة بقواعد اللغة.

Exercises ?

<u>F</u>

`i11	in the gaps:
1.	I last went to Alexandria a month \dots (a) \dots The weather \dots (b) \dots very cold but I \dots (c) \dots a wonderful time there. \dots (d) \dots I was there, I enjoyed meeting many new people.
2.	I like people (a) are helpful. Those helping me in hardships must (b) appreciated (c) times of trouble, you will be lucky (d) you find people to stand beside you.
3.	I visited the dentist yesterday. He (a) me if I always brush my teeth before sleeping, to which I (b) "yes". He advised me (c) take care of my teeth and have them (d) regularly.
4.	Teaching is a hard job (a) are many reasons for this. Teachers deal with students (b) different cultures. Teachers have (c) use different methods of teaching to meet the individual differences (d) the students they teach.
5.	My car (a) stolen the other day. I (b) left it in one of the side-streets for half an hour, but (c) I returned, it was gone. I was surprised that it had (d) taken because there were plenty of faster, more up-to-date models in the street.
6.	We owe much to our parents. They provide us (a) food, education and clothing. It's our duty to respect (b), obey (c) orders and look after them when they grow (d) as they sacrifice a lot for our sake.
7.	I met one of my old friends yesterday. We both (a) very happy to meet after all (b) long years. I (c) him where had he been. He (d) that he had been to America.
8.	I didn't see dad this morning as he (a) gone out before I got up (b) I got up, I (c) my breakfast, (d) prayed and got ready to leave for school.
9.	My name is Ali. I'm seventeen years old (a) the time I (b) my school education, I will (c) studied English for twelve years. I wish I (d) join the faculty of engineering.
10	My friend Ahmed (a) me that he bought a new car two weeks (b) He asked me (c) I wanted to go for a drive in his new car. I told him I would be happy to do that. Tomorrow we're (d) to do it.
11	Holidays help people spend a nice time. They are of great importance for people (a) work hard (b) people need times of relaxation away from work pressures. Holidays help people (c) relaxed and give (d) a chance to renew their energy.

Al-Azhar Al-Sharif

(أولان) مجموعة من الكلمات الهامة الخاصة بمناهج المختارات الإسلامية:

a means	وسيلة	luminous	نوراني
aberrance	الضلال	major sins	كبائر
ablution	الوضوء	meeting	اجتماع
abstain	يمتنع	mental	عقلي
abstention from	امتناع عن	minor sins	الصغائر
accepted	مبرور	moderation	الاعتدال
adhere to	يتمسك بـ	monotheism	التوحيد
affability	الود	newly born	حديث الولادة
Afternoon Prayer	صلاة العصر	Night Prayer	صلاة العشاء
Almighty	القدير	Noon Prayer	صلاة الظهر
angels	ملائكة	objectively	بطريقة موضوعية
Apostle	رسول	observe	يلاحظ
assert	يؤكد	Odd Nights	ليالي الوتر
attain to	يصل إلى	overcome	يتغلب علي
belief	إيمان	paradise	الجنة
blessed	مبارك	path	السبيل
brotherhood	إخوة	perform	يقيم (الصلاة)
cemented	متماسك	performance	إقامة
chaste	عفيف	pilgrimage	الحج
circumambulating	الطواف	Pilgrims	الحجاج
compulsion	إكراه	pillars	أركان
compulsory	إجباري	pious	تقى
confirm	يؤكد	piousness	التقوى
considerably	بقدر كبير	pity	رحمة ـ شفقة
contradictory	متناقض	poor dues	الزكاة
conviction	الإقناع	prayer	الصلاة
create	يخلق	preachers	الوعاظ
crop zakat	زكاة الزروع	preaching	الو عظ
dare to	يتجاسر أن	prescribed	مفروض
		•	

(ثانيان) تمارين على سؤال المحادثة (Dialogue):

1. Finish the following dialogue:

	Samy is being interviewed for the job of a waiter.	
Interviewe	er: Can I help you?	
Samy	: I'm a waiter and I'd like to get the job you advertised for.	
Interviewe	r:(1)?	
Samy	: Of course, I do. I worked as a waiter in a restaurant for four years.	
Interviewe	er: Why did you leave your previous company?	
Samy	:(2).	
Interviewe	r: OK. Don't worry. We'll give you a big salary.	
Samy	: How much is it?	
Interviewe	r:(3).	
Samy	: That sounds good. When will I start?	
Interviewe	er: At the beginning of next month.	

ثالثان تمارين على سؤال المواقف (Situations):

* Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

- 1. Your younger brother's hands are dirty. He wants to have lunch. Advise him.
- 2. Your friend Noura has passed the English exam.
- 3. You would like to use a friend's phone to make an important call.
- 4. Your friend suggests going to Alexandria library and you agree.
- 5. You advise your friend to go to a doctor.
- 6. Your friend thinks life in the country is difficult. You disagree.
- 7. You visit a sick friend in hospital.
- 8. You are asked about your future plans.
- 9. You want to ask your teacher's advice about how to improve your English.
- 10. You heard that your friend's mum died.

رابعا: تمارين على سؤال إعادة كتابة الجمل (Rewrite):

Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets, to give the same meaning:

1. First, she will buy some flowers. Then she will visit her sick friend in hospital. (After)

2. Sama will go out for a walk when she finishes her homework. (Before)

3. I will finish my homework. Then I will go out. (until)

4. You should revise well for the final exam. (supposed)

5. She was supposed to go by car but she took a taxi. (should)

6. Ali can do difficult sums. (able)

خامسان تمارين على سؤال إيجاد الخطأ وتصحيحه:

* Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1. Ahmed has decided buying a new computer.
- 2. Yesterday, I made very badly in the last English test.
- 3. Having hearing the bad news, she fainted.
- 4. My father came home while I studying my lessons.
- 5. He went home until he had finished his work.
- 6. The lighthouse built in the last century.
- 7. Omar, that lives next door, works in a bank.
- 8. This is the house which I was born.

سادسان تمارين على سؤال الترجمة (مع التركيز على المصطلحات الدينية):

A: Translate into Arabic:

- 1. The religion of Islam has been built upon five pillars which are interrelated.
- 2. A Muslim must believe in Allah, the One and must believe that Muhammad is His Apostle.
- 3. Prayer is the link that is between a worshipping Muslim and Allah (Glory be to Him).
- 4. Through the daily Prayers, a Muslim has minor sins cleared away and becomes pure.
- 5. Fasting is the abstention from eating and drinking ,...etc. from dawn to sunset.
- 6. It is through Fasting that souls are purified and Muslims are trained to be kind enough to pity the weak and pure enough to be away from all that leads to the anger of Allah.
- 7. Purity, Prayer, humility and faith are implied in Pilgrimage.
- 8. Those who are physically and financially capable of performing Pilgrimage are only

B: Translate into English:

- ١. الإسلام ينبذ الضلال والكفر ولتعلم أن الله هو الذي يهدى القلوب إلى الصراط المستقيم.
- إن رمضان هو الوقت المناسب للمؤمنين كي يغذون أرواحهم المتعطشة الاقتراب من الجنة بالنوايا الحسنة والأقوال الحسنة والأعمال الحسنة.
 - ٣. يوجد بالجنة باب يُدعي (الريان) يدخل فقط منه الصائمون و لا يدخل منه أحد سواهم في يوم البعث.
- ك. ينال الفقراء والمحتاجين أنصبتهم المشروعة ومن ثم فإن ذلك يملأ قلوبهم بالفرحة والرضا ويعبرون عن أخلص أمانيهم للأغنياء الذين أظهروا أوجه الخير ومدو لهم يد العون.
 - الا يعني الصيام فقط الامتناع عن الطعام من الفجر وحتى الغروب ولكن يعني أيضاً الامتناع عن كل ما يغضب الله.
 - ٦. ليس من المستحيل على المرء أن يحقق طموحاته إذا ما تحلى بالصبر والإرادة القوية.

الكتاب ٢٠٠٠ صفحة / ورق أبيض / سعر ٢٦ جنيه على الغلاف / خصومات كبيرة على الكميات